

# Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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## STOOL PIGEONS LAST RESORT

The prosecution of the men in Everett have been evidently unable to get the men on the docks, even those who were the deputized thugs of the Commercial Club to swear away the liberties of the members of the I. W. W. incarcerated in Everett.

Were the gunboat artist of the Burns Detective Agency including Malcolm McLaren and M. and M. Attorney Vetch loaned with the purpose of threatening evidence favorable to the designs of the Lumber Trust? Was there behind this move a design as murderous as the clubbing of men at Beverly Park and the shooting of the passengers on the Verona?

Certain it is that these prosecutors have identified themselves with the things of the gutter in order to murder justice and railroad the men whose only crime is that they were not murdered on November 5th, and that by loyalty to the cause of Labor, they had achieved the hatred of the Lumber Trust.

Stool pigeons are a necessity to the Lumber Trust's scheme of justice of the Bloody Sunday variety.

A number of these are operating within the I. W. W. all along the Pacific Coast. Some have already confessed their methods to the Everett Prisoner's Defense Committee. Still others will endeavor to swear away the lives of the workers. It is a poor stool pigeon who will not commit deliberate perjury when the three pieces of silver are forthcoming!

To illustrate the methods used against the members of the I. W. W., the following statement made to the Editor of the "Industrial Worker" by one of the men who was on the Verona is illuminating; the same methods have been used in many cases.

"A little over two weeks ago I was sitting around the stove in the I. W. W. Hall at 'Tac' when I saw a man who I had heard of. I saw a I. W. W. card. He gave the name of Jamie McCarthy; was about twenty-four years of age, about 6 feet 9 inches tall. Being slender, he would weigh about 165 pounds. His hair was black and very curly. He was well dressed and was wearing a brown suit and a light raincoat. He butted into the conversation and spoke of having been in the navy and having come from Southern California.

"After a time he suggested that he and I go to a show together. We went for a little while but he was all right. We were together for eight or ten days off and on.

"One evening he suggested a trip to Seattle 'to have a good time.' When we got to Seattle he said that he was an officer and he threatened me with a John Doe warrant and said that they had the power to send me to the penitentiary. He then brought me up to the Holland Hotel where were McLaren, Special Prosecutor Beach, Veitch and other lawyers and detectives. They wanted a statement from me and used covert threats of various natures to make me give it, and then they tried to coax me into giving a statement by suggesting blood money.

"When I left there I came to Attorney Moore and gave him my story."

Stories of the same nature have been given by other members of the I. W. W. and would seem to suggest that it was not alone the cause of justice that was behind the importation of Veitch and McLaren. The hold and outspoken thuggery of Everett is now not so outspoken, but as bold.

Every hall on the Pacific Coast has its Burns' men. If they are unable to discover any evidence favorable to the Lumber Trust, they will make evidence? Those who know the past performances of the Burns Detective Agency are in a position to answer.

Members of the I. W. W. know some of the men who are operating at the Seattle Locals and have learned many of their methods. Some of them have made affidavits that leave them self condemned. They were on the Verona and if there were shots fired from her decks it is logical that they were fired by these men. Their masters had much to gain thru the use of such tactics in order to make an excuse for murder and to discredit Labor.

One Camp all I. W. W. Members.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The Aberdeen Water Company is doing some work up here. They are running three camps; and while the work is not bad the food is terrible.

There are a large number of I. W. W. members in all the camps and they are doing good work as the workers are lining up fast. One of the camps is composed of all I. W. W. members.

The fare from Aberdeen is only 30 cents, but men who come up here to work are charged 75 cents by the company.

—Frank Reilly.



NOT SATISFIED WITH MORE WAGES  
HE WANTS THE EARTH

## EVERETT PRISON CONDITIONS AND INDUSTRIAL NEWS

By C. E. Payne

When Charles Dickens wrote his Christmas Tales and drew the pen picture of Scrooge as the most miserly of men, he lacked the opportunity to study an example of niggardly saving that he might have observed with profit. And instead of having one miser to study, he could have had three by coming to Everett and observing the way the present board of County Commissioners does NOT supply the men in jail with even the most common necessities of life. All of the 74 are in need of clothes; and some of them are hardly able to hold their rags in place sufficiently to cover their nakedness. Many of them have shoes that are worn thru, and the cold steel floor the lack of shoes is as keenly felt as it would be on a cement pavement.

The men in jail sent out a list of the things they were most urgently in need of a few days ago, and it was certainly a modest list. The Secretary of the Everett Branch Locals of the I. W. W. made two copies, and sent one copy to the commissioners, and the other copy to the Secretary of the Defense Committee. The Defense Committee began making efforts to supply as many as possible of the things most urgently needed, but the men in jail got wind of it and at once said: "No! We positively refuse to accept anything from the defense fund. Don't send it in here, for we won't touch it." When asked why they would not accept what they needed, no matter from whence it came, the reply was something like this: "The authorities are keeping us in here against all right and justice, when they know we are innocent, and in addition to that, they are making it as expensive as they can for those who are contributing to the defense of our cases. If the authorities want us to stay here they will have to get us what is needed, or they may have some more bills for repairs."

Everett, Wash., Feb. 17th, 1917.

Employees.  
Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Mill "A."  
Your petition has been presented to me by

your committee. As manager of this company, my policy has been to give every man a square deal, promote and build up within our own organization, and in general to promote the welfare of you men. I have established contract work, task work, efficiency system, and in each instance have given the employees the big end of the saving.

We have also paid the very highest wages of any saw mill and have made the Weyerhaeuser Mill the best mill on the Pacific Coast for the working man.

During the nine years I have been here, building up this business, there has appeared among us an element of agitation and disloyalty. How strong it may be, I do not know, but will soon find out, for I am going to weed it out, and any man we may have in our employ who is dissatisfied with the treatment we are giving or preaching disloyalty to you men I want him to get out, for we are going to get him out as soon as he can be located. After this is done, I will be very glad to consider your petition on its merits.

W. H. BONER,  
Manager.

The above is the result of a petition that some of the Weyerhaeuser employees presented to the company on the 14th inst. The general tenor of the letter indicates that Mr. Boner was foaming at the mouth when he composed it.

In base-ball slang a boner is a rank blunder that everyone but the blunderer can see the folly of. This letter as well as the writer is a Boner, and a good one at that.

He says in one paragraph that: "I have established contract work, task work, efficiency system," and then proceeds to say: "During the nine years I have been here, there has appeared among us an element of agitation and disloyalty." Does he think the task work will not result in agitation?

It is very kind of the Boner to give the agitators a chance "to get out" before he expels them bodily. But how soon does he expect to locate them? Does he think we carry brands on our hips like steers? He might lo-

cate some by their look of intelligence and lack of servility. But he will likely keep some of the agitators all the time and then can claim that he cannot yet consider the petition on its merits for the reason that he has not yet located them.

But Mr. Boner is not waiting for the agitators to rap his discipline to pieces, for his best mill on the Pacific Coast has been paying twenty-two and one half cents per thousand for prime lumber, and making the men on the chain handle all the day's cut of lumber for a certain amount of money per day. A few days ago some of the men kicked about the work and wages, and on the 10th a bunch of the professional scabs who were on the water front in Seattle last summer were set to work. A few of the men quit rather than work with the scabs, and the Boner fired a few more and told them that he would "see whether the god-damned I. W. W. would run his business."

The joint Locals in Everett will hold a smoker on March 9th, and will have a good card. Those having the event in charge intend to arrange for some of the best talent from the Seattle Smoker that will be held on the 17th of this month, together with local men of Everett.

The Commercial Club held a meeting behind closed doors, and with guards on the outside, on the evening of the 9th. Of course no one knows what happened there, but there are rumors that the actions of the new ship yard that is being put in here was under discussion. The ship yard had been working eight hours, but it is reported that Hartley, or some one for him, told the promoters of the yard that it would be better to work ten hours, as an eight-hour job hire would make the saw-mill workers restless and make trouble for the mill owners. They must hang together, or the Wabblers will get them singing.

(Continued on Page 3)

## PRISONERS FIGHT WAR HYSTERIA

While the voice of those who rule and ruin, those who sent them to jail is raised for murder, the seventy-four victims of the class war at Everett, true to themselves and their class are raising their voices against the barbarism of war. The following resolution was passed by real men, real fighters for labor:

We, the Prisoners in the Snohomish Jail, seventy-four in all, hereby raise our voices in protest against a declaration of war against Germany.

Whereas, War is the wanton and useless destruction of the lives of the working-class who are the victims of war and who derive none of its profits, and

Whereas, the most logical means of averting this murderfest would be an embargo on all ammunition and implements of murder which would show that we are civilized and humanitarian, while our present stand for going to war to force Germany to allow the machinery of murder to be used against our fellow workers in Germany to be shipped is the utmost barbarism, and

Whereas already six million workers' lives have been wasted and sacrificed to the greed of plutocratic masters, we the workers tired of being asked to shoot our fellow workers with whom we have no quarrel either in this or any other nation in the interests of our masters. We feel that the workers should take sane action to avert the present and future wars, and that the thirty-eight million workers in the United States and the workers in the belligerent countries should endeavor to raise their standard of living, thereby reducing the surplus products which are the cause of war. Therefore, be it

Resolved, that this is of most vital importance, as can be clearly seen by recent occurrences in which the masters have declared war on the workers as at Calumet, Lawrence, West Virginia, Ludlow, Bayonne, Youngstown, Roosevelt, Patterson, etc., where the workers have suffered unbelievable conditions. And be it further

Resolved that we realize the intrigues of the press giving out false statements to create hysteria among the workers for their own aggrandizement.

Therefore, let it be known that we seventy-four, although few in number are vigorously opposed to war, and ask all cool-headed and well-meaning people to do all in their power to prevent this great calamity and make it easier to attain to that higher civilization so desirable to Labor and the world.

Signed by the Seventy-four I. W. W. Prisoners at Everett.

### A GREAT SMOKER.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The third smoker of the Portland season will be staged at Turn Hall, Fourth and Yamhill, on Thursday, March 4th.

This smoker will be for raise funds for our new hall which will be on Second Street, between Couch and Davis, right in the heart of the slave market. This new hall is over one hundred feet long by sixty feet wide and will accommodate over seven hundred. It is on the ground floor and has a fine front.

This smoker promises to eclipse all others held in Portland. The committee is working exceptionally hard in preparation for a "record breaker." In the first line they have already marshalled a great array of real fighters. The semi final and final bouts will be six round events by glove specialists of reputation.

One of the greatest features of the smoker will be the presentation of "Their Courts and Our Class," by Walker C. Smith. This sketch deals with the crime of Everett and those who are in the cast have started two rehearsals a day in order that it may be well presented.

There will be vaudeville and other entertainment. Light refreshments will be furnished. The Lotta Hochs Union Orchestra will furnish the music. The general admission will be worth dollars even to those who have a chronic cough, but the admission will only be fifty cents.

Don't forget the new hall! Get your tickets early!

M. Fredricks, A. Bowman, A. Walquist, H. Boyd, E. L. Webb, Smoker Committee.

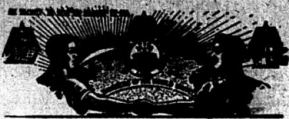
A Sydney paper reports that, at a women's conscription meeting, a lady arose in the body of the hall and asked the chairman—a very bigfisted person—"if it was a fact he was a member of the I. W. W. 'Certainly not, madam,' was the indignant answer. 'I am very pleased to hear that,' said the lady, 'because I know that the I. W. W.'s are very decent fellows.'"

N. Z. "Worker."

The strength of the institutions of the working-class depend upon the ability of the working-class to stick together. —M. F.

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER

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William Wierola, F. H. Little, C. L. Lambert, Richard Brader  
and Francis Miller.

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## Is Industrial Unionism a Crime?

NOW, those who rebel against the outrages of modern industry will, we suppose, be suppressed! Now, those who have seen the star of economic liberty must back to the submission, the inertia, the contentment of a jellyfish existence of deprivation, want and agony.

Senator Palmer a few days ago at Olympia, Washington, outlined a bill making it a crime to advocate syndicalism, denying the advocacy of direct action and making it a felony to be an I. W. W. This is the sense of the bill, although the I. W. W. is not mentioned. If this bill passes, we will have in America the grand condition that those whose ideas disagree with the ideas of certain political jackasses will be railroaded.

Senator Palmer's methods belong to the period of the inquisition. He would make men good, according to his style of goodness, by legislative enactments. He would bolster with rotten laws a rotten system and perpetuate it thru the suppressing of the ideas that are new and stand for human advancement. No social system could ever have been destroyed, if laws could deny the greatest law of all—that of progress. Human and industrial evolution swerve not from their onward and upward movement because a jackass brays in the night. No, Senator Palmer, tool of the Open Shop, humanity is more than law! The forward trend of labor is of vastly more significance than a political pimple on the face of industrial progress such as are legislatures sitting at Olympia and elsewhere.

"Send the agitator to jail" is not a new solution for the problems produced by the awakening of labor to its class power. Always in the past this remedy has but produced more agitators. Repression has always agitated the agitators and the enslaved mass to a longing for freedom and a hatred for laws made to enslave and outrage. Then came revolutions, destroyers of glorified humbugs, like thunderstorms, bringing drafts of liberty and the lightning wrath of the oppressed.

The man who denies new thoughts and new ideas expression is a fool, whose folly is as necessary to progress as the wisdom of the advocates of human liberty. If progress could be put into a straight jacket by those who wish to limit evolution, man would not have progressed one step, for conservatives we have had with us always. Those who think laws can restrict the aspirations of humanity should read Carlyle's "French Revolution."

Syndicalism or industrial unionism finds its necessity in the needs of labor. The present system of society is bound to breed revolution.

If the I. W. W. is forced to break the law it will do so gladly and joyously. It will and must express the discontent of labor. Deny free speech, free press, free assemblage, if you dare, but—beware of the deluge!

## I. W. W. and War.

By TOM BARKER.

THE I. W. W., being the only revolutionary international union in existence, with internationalism as a fundamental precept, cancels the artificial distinctions of nationality and ignores the present boundary lines of the existent capitalist nations.

Wherever there are masters and slaves, the I. W. W. is making its appearance. Wars will become impossible when the workers are organized within the workshops.

All wars have their roots in the economic field, notwithstanding the fine-sounding palaver about "small nationalities," "scraps of paper," "kultur," etc. Capitalistic accumulations must find an outlet somewhere. An ever decreasing range of markets and fields for exploitation brings capitalist groups into wars. The I. W. W. recognizes that parasitic, legal institutions, the armies and navies will flourish as long as the workingclass produce such a tremendous accumulation of surplus value. Wars are inevitable under such a system. The outstanding development of machine production and its growing perfection have not only created machines of destruction too awful to describe, but they have also released millions of men to march to the firing lines.

We must develop a new morality that states that working-class life is more valuable than an inanimate thing of wood

and steel. We must rally the forces of the workingclass for the struggle with every form of parasitism. We must instill into them principles of self reliance and direct action. We must prove to them the fallibility of leaders and the plausibility of that curse of the workingclass, "The wet nurse."

We will continue to carry on an unremitting warfare against capitalism, war and the war makers until the revolutionary flag flies from every plant of production and every parliamentary institution has been destroyed. We will continue to talk to the workers in the language that they understand, the terms of industrial conditions. Because we have adhered to these conditions we have been successful beyond our wildest dreams.

Industrial control is the way to freedom. The control of the workshop is the way to stop war—it is the only logical, practical method. It is a long, bitter and hard fight, but it is the fight of the Industrial Workers of the World.

## The War Makers.

THE radical press has been making the charge that the capitalist papers of the United States were in a conspiracy to awaken the murder spirit among the workers of America.

Our statement, supported by the strongest of evidence, is now further fortified by a declaration made on the floors of the Senate of the United States. Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said on Friday, February 16th: "There is a cabal of great newspapers in this country seeking to create sentiment and coerce the government of the United States into an attitude of hostility with one of the belligerent powers."

From his official position the senator from Missouri is in a position to know the truth of what seems on the face of it so evident to the man on the street. Nor are the reasons hard to discover for this war madness. Denied the markets of Europe for the murder machinery out of which American capitalists have made fortunes overnight, there remains but the United States as a prospective market. The golden stream of profits which has been pouring into the tills of the armament trusts has been stopped thru submarines damping its flow. It is forced to seek other channels and what more logical from their viewpoint than to create a war insanity which would develop a new market on this side of the Atlantic?

War pays the trusts in greater profits wrung out of the American workers. War pays the newspapers in a greater sale of their papers and a part of the profits made by the munition trusts which they will receive in blood money.

War is destructive to the workers, who will clip no coupons. Around the bulletin boards we find them dressed in overalls talking about the sinking of their ships, and bothered over the invasion of their homes. This is real war insanity. Men who own no ships and no homes, social outcasts, modern slaves, talk of "our country" and the munition trusts and the press have achieved their purpose. They are then insane enough to fight for a country that was never theirs and for homes that they never had.

The cabal of newspapers inspire the workers towards war insanity because it pays. The dampool worker pays with his life. Surely this is a hard world on suckers!

## A Sidelight on Capitalistic Morality.

THOSE who believe and preach capitalist morality should read the evidence brought before the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, showing that at least nine mine captives forced the miners to let their wives and daughters be ravaged in order that they might be able to continue on the job which means such a livelihood as the worker can make under the autocratic government of the Steel Trust.

Morality of capitalism! Morality of wholesale legalized theft! Morality of wholesale legalized extortion and slavery! Morality of wholesale legalized industrial murder! When will the world see that morality of any nature cannot exist under an anarchical social system which places a premium on immorality, which puts a worker in the penitentiary for stealing a loaf of bread and allows a Steel Trust to steal the whole of Northern Minnesota?

Karl Marx, the greatest of all students of Capitalism, said Capitalism came into the world dripping with blood and dirt. Every investigation, even by those who are prejudiced in its favor, proves how injurious it is to humanity and how absolutely foreign it is to all ideas of civilization. Under the present system there is but one thing that can be moral or freedom-bringing and that is revolt and revolution.

## Too Much Gold?

AS the result of the European war a big portion of the gold of the world has found its way into the coffers of American capitalism. The increase in the supply of gold from this source has resulted in a depreciation of its value as compared with other commodities. When we say that the prices of commodities are high we mean that they have risen in comparison with the value of the gold commodity which is used as a medium of exchange. Not alone do the workers not get their hands on any of this gold but this prosperity has in this way raised the prices of the necessities of life.

It is a joke on the workers, that, owing to greater prosperity enjoyed by their masters, they should have less of the needs of their lives satisfied than before the era of so-called prosperity. Yet on all sides we hear workers boasting of a prosperity which is starving them to death.

He who in any way seeks to throttle free expression of any truth, no matter how disagreeable, has allied himself with retrogression, tyranny and falsehood.

Liberty is born of storms and tears, just as our earth rose out of chaos and as man comes wailing into the world.

—St. Just.

Justice and the present industrial system cannot exist in the same world.

## WAR.

By JACK GAVIN.

Maxim and shelling shell!  
Point out the path to Hell!  
Terrible bombs from aeroplanes  
Fragments of arms and legs and brains  
Scot the new sands with pure,  
Men on the field secure!  
Have with a rising sun  
Agonized moans, moribund groans  
Pierce with keen heart-racking tones  
The master's deafening roar—  
And that is war!

War and a horrible stench  
Comes with the buying trunch,  
Surgeons in twilight dim  
Break at fleshwatered limbs  
A flying piece of shrapnel fore,  
On with the savage fight!  
Guard well your thoughts from night;  
Ghosts and the damned  
Fest in the pale moonlight;  
Jackals tear the bosom's quivering core,  
And that is war!

Widow and hungry child  
Are weeping, all unwept  
By battles won with sword and gun  
For poverty to make the one  
Who can come back no more  
Pension with shiny gold  
The mother and the orphan and old  
Withered and haggard and cold  
Pay for the tears they shed  
Over their homes—dead!  
Babies who their bosoms bore  
To feed the war?

Hurrah for the glimmer and glory  
Burst, degrading and gory—  
Hurrah for the dripping blades,  
The raised mounds, the butchered babes,  
The curse of agonies, Hell's demonic power  
When vivid flames the homestead flames  
And van the creed of Christ's delusion  
Hurrah for the noble lords that rule  
And plunder on when passions cool—  
Like wolves that howl around the door—  
—And that is War.

## SPEAKING OF SLAVERY.

By SCOTT NEARING

A great deal has been said and written about the "stupendous" debts that are being piled up by the European nations during the present war. "This huge debt," exclaim the most radical of the objectors, "represents a taxing power that will enslave Europe for centuries."

The European war debts certainly represent the power of the present to fetter the future—the slavery of the new generation to the tyranny of the old.

But is the situation so unusual or remarkable?

The comment which American editors have made on the enslavement of future generations by means of the European war debt might lead the thinking to conclude that nothing of the kind had ever occurred in the United States within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. As a matter of fact, we are busy enslaving ourselves every day of the year, and we have done the job more thoroughly than the Europeans.

The United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue Reports for 1913, that the corporations which are subject to corporation income tax have a total bonded indebtedness of about thirty-five billions, and a total of sixty-five billions of corporate stock. The entire paper value of the corporate securities in the United States is therefore upwards of one hundred billions. Upon this huge valuation the people of the United States pay annually five billions a year in interest and dividends.

Notice that there is not included in this estimate property held by partnerships or by private individuals. Many small manufacturing concerns, most retailers, most farm owners, most real estate owners are not incorporated. Many even of the larger businesses are still conducted by partnerships or by private individuals. The corporations alone yield to their owners an annual property income of nearly five billions of dollars.

What is this but a power, created by the present, to tax the future—to fetter it, economically—to enslave it?

The present generation saps the issue of stocks and bonds. These titles to a share of the corporate income enable those who own them, and their descendants forever, to live without work upon the values that are created by others. The ownership, by one man, of the resources and capital with which other men must live, places those other men, who must take the job day to day, in a position of economic inferiority, which is very close to slavery.

Furthermore, the problem is immensely greater than that of the European war debt. At the end of December, two and a half years of their debt to the world of only fifty billions. The debt of the American people to the American corporations alone is over a hundred billions. All of the nations at war will pay only about two and a half billions a year on their war debt. The American people alone pay about five billions each year on their debt to those who own the great businesses of the United States.

The nations at war, exclusive of their colonies and dependencies, contain more than four millions of people. There are only a quarter as many in the United States who must carry this burden of debt that calls for an annual tribute of five billions to the owners of corporate property.

It is highly commendable for the United States to sympathize with the millions enslaved by Europe's battlefields, but we should reserve a few "precious drops" for the millions at home, enslaved by the American industrial system.

## ANOTHER DIET EXPERT.

Mrs. Euel McClary of New York City has made for herself the reputation of an expert on the reduction of the high cost of living. She advocates living on twenty-five cents a day. She recently sent a model 25-cent menu to President Wilson, requesting him to put it into effect for the job day and thus set an example for the financially less fortunate among the Nation's millions.

She seldom is too busy to extol the virtues of living on twenty-five cents daily. A visitor found her at lunch in a Washington restaurant the other day. Before her were beefsteak, slaw, tea and apple pie. Mrs. McClary delayed her 1 o'clock "snack" to speak on how easily one could get along on that twenty-five cents a day.

And the bill for her own lunch?

It was \$2.25.

The I. W. W. is after the whole works—What more does a fellow want or need?

—M. F.

## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Last Sunday I visited the Finnish Workers at the Working People's College out of Duluth. There is present there a fraternity spirit such as I have never met before. They all are one big family, brothers and sisters with one set aim and purpose and welded together by a common bond. There was entirely missing the spirit of commercialism which makes men and women into beasts of prey. They acted as if they had achieved the cooperative commonwealth.

All the members have their rooms in one building. In another are more than modern study rooms where they help each other in their studies. On the walls are the papers of the revolutionary movement, instead of books filled with the lies students are usually told to hold the race in slavery.

They have a big entertainment and dance hall. Outside I saw that everyone was wearing an I. W. W. button. In their big lunch room a giant, the waiter, labor is really evident, that it is the slavery and exploitation which the masters have added to it which makes it degrading. There was a nobility belonging to the future in the way the girls, with I. W. W. buttons on their waists, were preparing the noonday meal. They were getting a glimpse of the future, the future of the working class, because they were giving themselves expression and in it there was no servitude. Fools who think the workers cannot do without masters should attend this school for one Sunday afternoon and learn that bosses are about as necessary to the world as cancer or consumption.

I looked at all the happy faces and the I. W. W. buttons and wanted to be sure. I asked: "Is everyone wearing an I. W. W. button a member?" I knew they were, but I wanted to hear some one say it. "Sure they are," just then some one put "Workers of the World" on the graphophone. I'm not much on grand opera—just put "Workers of the World America" on the machine in every home in America and I'm satisfied.

I have formed no ambition of going to Heaven, the company might be too stiff for a wobbler, but I have an ambition—it is to go to the Working People's College next winter.

—Dan Foley.

## BIG EVERETT SPECIAL.

One of the greatest features of the First Special of the Industrial Worker since its reincarnation will be a long article written in the I. W. W. by the seventy-four prisoners. No clear thought and no spirit which has made the I. W. W. unconquerable has ever been written than this article.

The Industrial Worker has arranged for articles dealing with the Everett tragedy from various angles. We have also arranged with Fellow Worker Morris Pass to get out another two columns of page. This issue will be composed of the best thought and activity of the movement in all departments of industry. From the front page to the eighth we will endeavor to make it fight for the men in jail in Everett.

The present arrangements are to print an issue of about 30,000. This Special Everett edition will go to press February 28th. Every local of the I. W. W. can double their bundle order of this edition. Secretaries should attend to this immediately. Locals wanting an increase of over 150 copies can wire the Industrial Worker collect if a letter cannot be reached before March 2nd. All wires should be addressed to J. A. Macdonald, 212 Seventh Avenue, Seattle. All letters should be addressed to Box 1837, Seattle, Washington. Will you help us advertise the crime of Everett? We want to hear from you!

## TRIBUTES TO I. W. W.

Referring to the investigation of the I. W. W., being conducted by the State Legislature of Minnesota, a press clipping states: "Contrary to expectations, the witnesses had no tales of bloodshed to tell, no harrowing stories of men assaulted. One of the witnesses, Sheriff White, said, 'The I. W. W. are the best lot of men I ever saw in my life. I never saw one of them take a drink.'"

Another sheriff asserted that a strike of nearly nine hundred men in his county was brought about by seventy-three agitators; who intimidated the men.

No higher recommendation could be given members of the I. W. W. than that seventy-three of them could coerce nine hundred into going on strike. Our suspicions are that the bosses helped the I. W. W.



## UNORGANIZED STRIKE: UNIONISTS SCAR.

"Men wanted for construction work." Such was the sign on the blackboard of the Federal Employment Office in Sacramento, Cal., a few days ago.

An immediate rush was made by the hungry hordes of job seekers who frequent this black boarding dump from early Monday morning to Saturday night looking for a chance to sell their labor power.

Joy became supreme when it was learned that there was work for all at Libby, MacNeill & Libby's at Lockport, thirty miles from Sacramento.

Hearing that there was a large number of slaves needed there, a number of the local members of the I. W. W. assuming scissor-bill airs greeted themselves and were immediately hired. The wages offered were \$2.50 a day with \$5.50 a day for board.

When the slaves landed at Lockport, they found the food scarce and of very poor quality. They found the men who had blankets were asked to pay \$1.25 for sleeping space and those who had blankets were charged an additional \$2.50 for sleeping quarters. On the job the foremen goaded them along with curses in somewhat the same way as if they were driving mules.

The conditions that cause the workers to rebel were all present. Soon there began to be general talk of strike. The carpenters on the job agreed to strike in sympathy with the common laborers. Everything looked good for a complete victory. One morning the common workers on the job who were unorganized struck, but the union carpenters with A. F. of L. cards, despite their own remarks, remained on the job. The excuse for this scabbery was an old one. They had a contract and they did not want to strike without the consent of the business agents, who do the thinking for the F. of L. men. Not satisfied with this dirty work they unloaded the barges, handled lumber and actually pick and shovel to scab on the unorganized but determined workers.

Reinforced by the union (F) workers on the job the foremen refused to listen to the demands of the men for \$3.00 a day and decent food and sleeping quarters. He sent for the sheriff, who arrived on the scene accompanied by the district attorney and deputies. The strikers had established a picket line and camp on the job, but when the district attorney arrived he began to curse everyone who came near him with the purpose of inciting a riot. The strikers were wise to his game. District Attorneys have done this too often in the history of California for the workers not to recognize these tactics. Protection was offered to all who would return to work. But all food sold for their demands except the scabs with union cards. The foreman saw it was useless to try and convince any of the workers on strike that they should go back. He hit his old expedient used when the unorganized men refuse to work: he hired union men. He declared the job a union job organized under the A. F. of L. and the A. F. of L. sent an army of union scabs to help the carpenter scabs already on the job. Scab unionism broke the strike, by a 25 to 1 standing for the boss against the workers.

## CHICAGO PROTESTS.

Copies of the following resolution by the workers of Chicago were ordered forwarded to the seventy-four prisoners, the "Industrial Worker," the prosecuting attorney for Snomah County, the United States and the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.:

WE, the union men and women of the City of Chicago, Ill., do hereby protest against the having received information of the illegal and inhuman methods used by the authorities and business interests of the City of Everett and the County of Snohomish, Wash., in an effort to create effort to crush organized labor; voice our protest against the slaughter of five workers, the wounding of thirty and the incarceration of seventy-four men, who stand unjustly charged with murder as a result of their attempted peaceful and legal landing on the docks at Everett from the steamer Verona, November the 5th, 1916, and—

Be it further resolved, that we strongly condemn the persecution of these seventy-four men, who were within their rights, both legal and human, when they were arrested by workers continue at liberty and free to repeat their crimes; and—

Be it further resolved, that we demand the unconditional release of these seventy-four workers—now unjustly held in the immediate apprehension and punishment of those who so gamely for the "Open Shop" business interests did deliberately murder our five fellow workers on November the 5th, 1916.

Voted upon and unanimously carried this 4th day of February, 1917.

HARRISON GEORGE, Chairman.

Herbert A. Mellor, Card No. 20474, is asked to send his card to the Secretary, 15 Orchard St., San Jose, Cal., for rectification.

—Fred Goulder.

B. H. Williams' pamphlet, "Eleven Blind Leaders," has been reprinted in Spanish by the El Rebelde press. These pamphlets are sold at ten cents a copy, or three dollars for fifty copies. This is the only pamphlet and all local should place them in the hands of Spanish speaking workers. All orders should be sent to A. V. Azura, 114 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Card No. 25642, made out to Henry Smith, has been found. Name can be had by writing to Local 85, 123 Arcade Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

## CHAMPIONSHIP SMOKER AND BENNETT VAUDEVILLE.

The Local Defense League will give a smoker, on Saturday night, Feb. 24th, in the Tivoli Theatre, 1st and Madison Sts., that is going to be a championship event. The popular contender for the Pacific Coast crown, Chet Neff, in going to settle, once for all, whether or not Frankie Sullivan is to be eliminated, from the bunch of clingers or the lightweight honors of the Pacific Coast.

This bout is attracting a great deal of attention owing to the slam-bang battle put up against Eddie Pinkman, at the Elks canteen, last Wednesday night. Sullivan seems to be getting better and better lately; and if he shows the same class this time, the tough Chester will have a mighty hard time to put him out of the running. Both boys are in the pit of trim now and it looks as if there is going to be a "Batter Royal" when they meet. Neff has seemed to be contented with holding Wyard and Madden to draw, but Sullivan is out after Madden's scalp, and the only way he can do this is to beat Neff, so the fight-fans had better be careful how they place their money Saturday night.

The card also includes Harry Casey and Frenchy Vaise, Harry is nursing a grouchy last few days, and if he performs as he did at the S. A. C. smoker, last Saturday, there is going to be someone take a sleep, while the other is counting the change about the second round. Frenchy, however, has been getting down to hard work recently, and is he is sure going to be a better boy. Casey is liable to run against something like that. The Local fans are eagerly waiting for Saturday night to see these boys in action. From all indications, the one who "takes home the bacon" will certainly have Saturday night.

There will be three rating good preliminaries, besides the main bouts and a good even one or two. The defense of our fellow workers are earnestly urged to attend this smoker and not only enjoy a mighty good exhibition, but also this opportunity of helping in the defense of our fellow workers who are now in the hands of the authorities of Snohomish County.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 25th, in the same theatre (Tivoli) the Defense League will give a grand benefit vaudeville performance. Some good acts have been secured and the show is going to be well worth the money. Popular prices will be charged, 15, 25 and 50 cents, and the entire proceeds will be donated to the National Defense Committee for use in the defense of our fellow workers.

Don't forget the date, Saturday night, Feb. 24th, and Sunday night, Feb. 25th; the place, Tivoli Theatre, 1st and Madison Sts., and the cause, Defense of the Everett Free Speech Prisoners.

## A STORY OF SOLIDARITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 9th.—At the beginning of this year the I. W. W. opened up an organizing campaign in the Sugar Refineries of Philadelphia. We were meeting twenty-five or more of these workers joined the I. W. W. Organization was necessary. The working conditions of these workers were, without exaggeration, the most deplorable. They have been receiving miserably small pay and have been forced to work from 11 to 14 hours a day. Human endurance reached its limit when the season became more busy. The speed was increased and the only thing happened that could have happened—they

On February 1st, the sugar workers of the Franklin Sugar Refinery (Sprinkler) went on strike en masse for a five-cent-an-hour increase in wages and for time-and-one-half time for all overtime hours. The I. W. W. was immediately on the job and in a few days the strikers became a comparatively well-disciplined body. With concerted effort, with fine strategy and at every meeting the strikers then went to the other plants and on Feb. 3rd, the McCann Pennsylvania Co.'s plants were tied up. The picket lines drew tighter and on Feb. 5th, all the engineers, firemen, machinists, oilers, coopers, scab-suckers, etc., in the Speckles plant joined the ranks of the strikers.

On Feb. 5th, in accord with the principles of the I. W. W. and in the spirit of class solidarity, the I. W. W. longshoremen on the sugar docks and the I. W. W. seamen on the sugar boats threw down their tools and joined the ranks of the strikers.

The strikers are standing as one man. There is no thought of a break. All are sure of victory.

The powers that be have no idea of coming across with the strikers demands without a struggle. The pickets are being slugged and arrested. Everything known to organized capital might be used to break the spirit of the strikers is being brought to play. There are 1,500 longshoremen on strike. There are 100 seamen on strike. All the sugar and molasses are out. All the seamen are out.

The expense of this strike is naturally very great and we are forced to ask for outside help and we need it quickly. We are putting this proposition to you directly so that you can act without delay. It is now more than ten after the strike. It is up to you. Act now. The strikers depend on you. Make all money orders and checks payable to W. T. NEF, 800 Parkway Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. T. NEF, Secretary-Treasurer, E. F. DORE, Organizer.

Will Henry Win and David Brenner please communicate with Robert Russell, 913 Fifth Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

## EVERETT NEWS.

(Continued from page 1)

The Commercial Club of Everett understands that they must hang together, or the demands of the workers for better conditions will get them individually. Last Saturday evening a member of the Commercial Club was heard to remark on the street to another member that the new ship yard that is being put in here would have to quit the eight-hour system they have, and work their men ten hours as the rest of the industries here do, or the ship yard would find itself in bad local sabotage. Oh no!

Adolph Ersson, who has been in the Providence hospital since the 5th of this month and was operated on for appendicitis, has been taken back to the County Jail. He is barely able to walk, and the next morning after being returned to the jail was not feeling so well as he had been for a few days previously. Ersson is strong, clean-shaven, full of vim, and his strength may pull him through, but the jail conditions are not ideal for one recovering from a serious operation.

Just before Ersson was taken back to the jail he asked a fellow worker if the organization was paying anything for his care in the hospital. He was told that the room and care was costing the Defense Fund \$1400 per week, and at once he said, "If I had known that, I would have made them take me back a week ago." In other words, Ersson has staked his life and chances of recovery against fourteen dollars that he knows must be contributed by his fellow workers who are financing the defense of the Commercial Club and himself. His remark was not made with any bragging air, but was said as casually as "All communications interest for Local 614, I. W. W., should be addressed to the new secretary, Roscoe Harris, 205 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo."

There is mail to Local 185, Branch 2, 1001 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., for the following: Walter L. Sturge, Michael McDonald, William Thompson, Wm. Ford, Charles Higgins, Earl Larson, J. W. Elliott, J. Betz, Con Kurman, Mons. Ludger Dupolais, Richard Connor, James Platt, Fred Satterfield, H. C. Wagon, Rolt, Martin, B. Rothman, Bernie Wankowsky, Neil Nelson, B. J. Manley, David O. Roberts, Mrs. J. Sehen, Harvey E. Smith, W. C. McMahon, John Murray, John Murphy, Frank Jones, Walter Nichols, Frank Farrell, Herman Johnson, and A. Anderson.

—V. R. Croughan.

The driver of the Stone & Webster auto line between Everett and Monroe says that he does not like the I. W. W. He has said that he would like to act on the jury himself and that he would send them all to the pen for life. His name is Heflinger. The number of the auto is 42563.

## TOO OPTIMISTIC.

Money has been found guilty of first degree murder, a crime of which, to my mind, is entirely innocent. This is the old gag of the radicals and semi-radicals looking up to the masters' courts as a place where active men in the interests of labor will be given a fair and impartial trial.

This is the second case that has come to my attention in the few years I have been next to myself and carrying an I. W. W. card. Take, for example, the case of the Ford and Suh. A large number of wobbles were positive that neither Ford nor Suh could be found guilty in the Devil's court on the evidence brought forward by the prosecution. Ford and Suh are wasting their lives away in the medieval hell holes of Folsom. You workers who were sure they could not be convicted know where they are. They are in Folsom jail till the slumbering yaws wake up and demand their release thru economic power.

I have even heard that the boys in Everett will be turned loose, in 71 perfect ignorance, ask why? The lack of sufficient evidence to convict, they answer. I lack a lot of being in the Solomon class, at times showing more evidences of insanity than wisdom, but there is one thing we must admit from past experiences: we never have, and never will get justice in the masters' courts. Let us keep up the legal end of the defense by donating hard-earned dollars, so in case our workers are convicted, we can show the slave element what they can expect from the courts. But remember? The justice the workers will get will be determined by the economic power of the workers. To defend the prisoners of Everett, you need an I. W. W. card.

—Kashman.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Local 64 holds meetings every Sunday at 3 p. m. in the Grand Hotel, 115 Western Ave. A dance is also held every Sunday night. Visiting members are invited to attend both meetings and dances.

Another five dollars was voted for the Everett Defense at the meeting of February 13th.

—Press Committee.

## WOMEN BEG AND THEY TALK OF FREEDOM!

As the result of the activities of a professional liar, I landed in the jaws of Hell on a Northern Pacific Branch out of Chehalis, Washington. The labor shark was in a great hurry to get me there. When I arrived, I found that the job was taken. When I asked why they put it into the hands of a labor shark if they did not want men they answered: "We thought you might be short-handed."

I thought I was entitled to a meal at least as the result of being brought there, because they thought they might be short-handed. He was a good fellow as known up. You go down and see the cook and I am sure he will feed you. It will only cost you 5 cents. I left the pirate and went to see the cook. Supper was just over and I had to wait till he prepared a light thirty-five cent lunch.

While I was waiting, six women came in asking if he had anything left from supper. He told all except one that he would see what he could do for them. I asked him if he sold it to them. He said: "No, they beg it."

"You know they are married to men working for the company and when we shut down we had to feed some of their women in the camp or let them starve."

Just then a seventh woman came in and begged him. He said: "I'm very sorry, but I can't spare any more."

The little woman of the working-class walked away, down-hearted. As I had just finished my meal I followed her out with the intention of helping her get something to eat. I said: "It must be hard on the families around here."

"Yes, it is. But if the I. W. W. ever come up here, they will make it better. My husband can't see it; he's too thick. The company has been fooling him ever since I married him, that's why they will make him boss in the yard." I then told her that I was an I. W. W. and offered such aid as one slave can give another. She said her husband would not accept aid of any one. She thought I did not know that she had been begging the company.

They are talking of having a strike up here. Use the "Industrial Worker" to kill unorganized strikes, as they lead to nothing but discouragements. Men who will stick thru a strike must be organized to stick. ORGANIZE FIRST: THEN STRIKE IS THE WINNING PROGRAM!

## Scissorsblat Paid.

SANDPOINT, Ida.—An unorganized worker came to Sandpoint a few days ago. He owed one of our members six dollars. When he was asked for it, he said he had no money. One of our members recruited a collection agency out of the organization and the unorganized man made for the police station. We followed him there and officers arrested him by relieving him of the six dollars and turning it over to the fellow worker to whom it belonged.

—Wm. Hardy.

The Salt Lake Locals have moved to 77 So. State St. All communications should be addressed to Geo. Childs, now secretary of Local 69.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 13th.—All coal and copper mines in British Columbia are now running short-handed. The Britannia Mine, employing twelve hundred men, and located thirty miles from Vancouver, was forced to lay off two hundred Austrians as alien enemies. The I. W. W. should take the place of the aliens as the workers surely need decent living conditions in this mine. The workers have been denied literature thru the postoffice, except such as was satisfactory to the company. There are good accommodations at this mine, but the food is poor. The workers are paid forty and fifty cents for an eight-hour day for muckers and five dollars for miners. The mine is well ventilated and fairly dry. At this mine patriotism is not a virtue—necessity, as all workers are forced to donate one day's pay each month to a patriotic fund. The Granby Mine is putting on men right along. It is considered the best feeding camp in the province. Among the men in this camp there seems to be an underground organization, a number of strikes have been won there recently. The smelter men won a strike in two hours.

There is also considerable work in all logging camps, as the patriots and scissorblats are doing for king and slavery in Europe. Members of the I. W. W. are rather scarce here. Believe the time is ripe to pack a few of the British Columbia jobs in order to stimulate the workers to the necessity of organization.

—Perrette.

After you finish reading this issue send in a buffer order of the Special Everett Edition of the Industrial Worker. Use it as an antidote for the poisoned publicity of the boxes' papers. The men in Everett are trying to give credit for the cause of the working-class. Will you do something to educate the workers?

## IDEAS FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS.

The "Industrial Worker" has never told the membership of the I. W. W. what to do. It is their voice, not their dictator. The I. W. W. personal ideas are worth as much or no less than that of any other member. We welcome discussion thru the pages of the "Industrial Worker" of the methods of organizing the workers and print Fellow Workers' letters with the hope of arousing other workers to writing articles.—Editor.

To hold a good strong Construction Workers' Industrial Union unity of action is an important factor. Therefore, I think it would be well to follow out the policy of the successful Agricultural Workers' Organization Local 400. This union is, at present, composed of migratory workers; that is, men who travel hundreds of miles from job to job. After various experiments with different forms of organization it was found that the industrial union suited to the needs of these workers. This form of organization will supplant the National Industrial Union plan of organization created by the I. W. W. if Amendment One of the general referendum now out is carried.

Construction Workers' Local Union 382 announced the "Industrial Worker" that they have scheduled a conference on construction workers in Seattle on March 1st. There also appeared a notice that Local 573 is to hold a conference to organize a large number of workers on or about the same time in Minneapolis.

Why cannot these two unions operate as one Industrial Union with as many branches as the number of jobs in the industry? This way, carry on a uniform campaign of agitation and organization to the mutual aid of the workers. Why should we who advocate the One Big Union tolerate a large number of inefficient small unions in the same industry?

A Construction Workers' Union formed on the basis I advocate could function in such a way that it could effectively organize without geographical distinctions and independent of the geographical lines which capitalism has drawn for its political purposes. Then a large organizing force could be directed to any center of activity in the industry. For instance, there will be two jobs to start on the U. P. R. R. near Cheyenne, Wyo., as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The one will be cutting down the grade at Sherman Hill, the work to be done by the Utah Construction Company. Remember, Hill! The other will be double tracking West of Pine Hill, Nebraska.

These jobs will use 3000 men and they can be organized, providing we manage to furnish a sufficient number of delegates and organizers. To avoid confusion and misunderstanding, let the workers it would be best for all delegates to be credited to the Hill industrial union, so that an organizer or delegate could function effectively on the spot, whether he came from Seattle, Minneapolis, Denver, Omaha or Red Dog.

—H. A. Leatie.

## SAN PEDRO WATERFRONT.

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—There is considerable work here for the time of the year. Work in the transportation industry is about normal. The I. L. A. has been null and void here for some time as far as functioning as a job union is concerned, but there is still a few men think they can handle it. The Employers' Association has put up a new employment office and all men working on the front must come thru there. When the I. L. A. marks a job on the coast, a grand rush starts and the men who are lucky and who have not been spotted as union men get the work. Of course, they say that they do not discriminate against union men, but the men who were prominent in the recent strike get very little work.

One of the pieces of furniture—all wood—which the Employers' Association has in connection with their office is a real live, half human Dick. He is on duty all the time while the office is open.

The discrimination against union men does not hurt the Marine Transport Workers' Union of the I. W. W. here in any extent. We have a big bunch of delegates among the waterfront workers and they are producing results.

The government is building a fog here and will soon start a large barracks.

The Union Oil Company are to start a pile line the first of March at which over two hundred men will be employed. The Standard Oil Company is also going to do some work here.

There is also a street-paving job here, employing forty teamsters and seventy-five to one hundred laborers.—Press Committee.

The secretary of the Sand Point Branch, A. W. O., has a check of \$10.53 for Fellow Worker Russell. Write C. W. Heese, Box 333, Sand Point, and same will be forwarded.

## Pick Up These Cards:

All secretaries are notified that John O'Brien has 4 due stamps, 4 cards, and 4 contributions. The last due he paid was in October, 1916. His card number is 24375. Card was issued by W. I. Fisher. Take up this card!

I also want taken up cards 28142, 28152 and 28153 and also L. A. Stephenson's card number 24358. These cards should be taken up and forwarded to F. J. Rhodes, Box 41, Aberdeen, Wash.

There are letters for Alex Blam, and Kenneth MacLellan at the Tacoma Local, 1314 Commerce Street.

## GOD AND THE STATE

A Powerful book showing how Religion and Governments support each Other

By MICHAEL BAKUNIN  
A new American edition published by Emma Goldman,  
20 East 15th St., New York, N. Y.  
Paper cover 25c. Cloth, 50c.

Send \$1.00 and we will send you MOTHER EARTH Magazine for one year, and give you a copy of "God and the State," (Advertisement)

## AT POTIC M. T. W. MAKE OWN MENU

The Marine Transport Workers on the Atlantic Coast have been making remarkable progress recently. The food on board steamers sailing out of Boston was entirely in the hands of the captain, to whom it furnished a rich source of graft, before the Marine Transport Workers became a power. After a series of strikes to get decent food the I. W. W. decided to take this out of the hands of the captain and handle it themselves. They prepared a standard bill of fare which was to be used on all ships carrying I. W. W. crews. Any falling off from this bill of fare resulted in the consequent lowering of the steam pressure. Their motto is "Empty belly, no steam." This has maintained the standard at all times since its adoption. Below we give a complete bill of fare as prepared by Boston Local M. T. W., and enforced on the job:

**Monday breakfast:** Corn meal, ham and eggs, fried potatoes, muffs.

**Monday breakfast:** Oat meal, fried pork chops, fried potatoes, hot rolls.

**Tuesday breakfast:** Oat meal, lamb chops, boiled potatoes, hot rolls.

**Wednesday breakfast:** Corn meal, wheat, baked sausages and eggs, boiled potatoes, hot rolls.

**Thursday breakfast:** Corn meal, steak and eggs, boiled potatoes, muffs.

**Friday breakfast:** Corn meal, fried fish and boiled potatoes, muffs.

**Saturday breakfast:** Pork chops, fried potatoes, hot rolls.

**Sunday dinner:** Rice soup, roast chicken, mashed potatoes, baked pie.

**Monday dinner:** Vegetable soup, roast lamb, green peas, boiled potatoes, bread, butter and pudding.

**Tuesday dinner:** Rice & tomato soup, fried chicken, mashed potatoes, green cakes, apple pie.

**Wednesday dinner:** Barley soup, roast pork, boiled potatoes, apple sauce and fruit.

**Thursday dinner:** English beef stew, roast veal, mashed potatoes, pie & pudding.

**Friday dinner:** Macaroni soup, pork roast, potatoes, baked haddock, rice pudding.

**Saturday dinner:** Barley soup, roast veal, boiled potatoes, green peas, baked pie.

**Sunday supper:** Cold meat, Irish stew & dumplings, fried potatoes, stewed prunes.

**Monday supper:** Hamburg steak, baked potatoes, stewed prunes, cakes.

**Tuesday supper:** Hamburg steak and macaroni, stewed prunes, cakes.

**Wednesday supper:** Cold meats, baked beans, lamb stew, stewed prunes and fruit.

**Thursday supper:** Cold meats, potted beef and onion, boiled potatoes, fruit.

**Saturday supper:** Frankfurts and potato salad, baked beans, baked potatoes, cakes.

**Ten and coffee, bread and butter to be served with all meals.**

—Francis Miller

### CHARGE FOR NOT-EATING.

Petty grafts have always been the rule in the lumber industry on the Pacific Coast. The amounts charged for board have always been entirely out of proportion to the food and service given. It, however, remained for the Lyman Timber Company, in Hamilton, Wash., to reach the limit. They are charging their workers one dollar a week for not eating at their camps. A fellow worker sends us a notice posted by this company, than which there could be no greater proof of the need of organization. It reads in part as follows:

"Beginning with this date we have adopted the rule that any man working around this camp and not boarding at the company will be charged the sum of one dollar a week on board account, as an offset for some other man whom we might employ in his place, who would board at the cookhouse."

### ECONOMIC POWER.

TULSA, Okla., February 12.—Fellow Worker Arthur Boose was arrested here just as he had finished a talk. The judge fined him twenty-five dollars and fifty cents for contempt of court and afterwards, as the result of economic pressure, released Boose and donated two dollars towards the hall rent.

On Wednesday afternoon, February 7, Field Delegate Gallagher telephoned to the Tulsa headquarters of the I. W. W. and was immediately arrested as a vag. There was immediate mobilization of forces here. They started for Drumright. Arriving there they found trainloads of I. W. W. coming from all directions. Fellow Worker Boose in the meantime had been sentenced. One of our committee visited the judge and told him that if the fellow workers was not released he would have a larger order of trouble on his hands. The judge backed down completely, even going so far as to give Fellow Worker Gallagher two dollars towards the payment of hall rent for that evening. His honor then shook hands with all of us and wished us all the luck in the world, protesting that we went that day as one of our best friends. He was; as the result of the fight forty-two new members joined the I. W. W.—James Duffy.

Talk is cheap! Show there is a man behind the talk by distributing a big bundle order of the Everett Industrial Worker. If you would like to, but haven't the money, send in an order and your credit will be good if you have a card. Boost the publicity which leads to class education, class action and class emancipation!

## RES, Notes and Comments on Class War AT LOS ANGELES

### A Good Definition.

Work can be found in Oregon City, Ore., by those who believe such a thing to be essential to the enjoyment of life; good, whole, health-giving work, is to be got without trouble or expense. It is only necessary to go out of the streets of a named city when the shades of evening fall, and to be seen by the night marshall who acts in the capacity of "runner" for the Migratory Workers Hotel on the street corner, the city jail and its "nightly" rounds up the peaky go-shouts and escorts them to the city hospital, where a benevolent chief of police conducts an employment office in the interests of the poor and cutting-out stump ranchers. For merely cutting one cord of wood, said stump ranchers will pay the munificent sum of fifty cents, and will board the outters for a trifle of \$4.50 per week. One who took advantage of this opportunity, cleared four dollars in only five weeks, which reminds us that the word work may be defined as a compulsory expenditure of physical or mental potency, in occupation devoid of pleasurable, but containing slight (very slight) remuneration.

### Bill Don't Know It.

Sheriff McCulloch, of Snohomish County, says that W. D. Haywood is worth a half what he is. He seems concerned over what is done with the money collected by the organization. He was formerly a mill owner, and claims to have been on good terms with those working for him, and likes to see the workers doing well and having the good things of life. He has also frequently made the statement that the whole trouble in this country could be solved by the use of a little judgment, but can hardly say just what that course should have been. He has the appearance of trying to do the best possible, but under conditions comfortable for men in jail, but of course is badly hampered by the laws and the Commissioners. Had he a better understanding of what he had required of an officer by the owners of the county, he would perhaps have declined his job.

### Construction Workers Meet.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—On Sunday, February 18th, a meeting of the Yakima Branch of Local 573, Construction Workers' Union, was held at the residence of John Thompson. He was elected to represent us at the convention of Construction Workers to be held at Seattle, March 1st. A number of

resolutions were drafted to be presented at the conference of Construction Workers to be held at Seattle, Ore., on April 25th.

Much interest was displayed by all present. The prospects for the organization of construction workers was never brighter than at present. There have been millions appropriated for the Indian Reserve, reclamation and railroad extensions, and state and county roads. Delegates from this branch will be on the job.

We hope all locals and branches will cooperate and send delegates to both these conventions, that we may perfect our organization among construction workers.

### 'Nud Said!

SACRAMENTO, Cal., February 13.—On Friday, February 9, John J. O'Neill was given credentials from Local 334 to go organizing at Lockport, where a strike was in progress against Libby, McNeill & Libby. On Saturday he sent in a registered letter containing five dollars. Sunday and Monday being holidays I was unable to get the mail. On Tuesday morning I found that O'Neill had withdrawn the letter. He has not been heard from since. He is about five feet seven inches tall, dark complexioned, with a small dark mole on the right cheek. He is about twenty-two years of age. He was paid \$200.00, paid until January 1917. Any member of the I. W. W. meeting him is asked to take action. Any one able to give information regarding this whereabouts is asked to write Box 1087, Sacramento, Cal.

### Lost Starch, Pass the Buck.

The following from a Minneapolis paper is interesting. If we had time to create the assembly of legislatures it would even make us sad. It says editorially:

"The sentiment in the Legislature undoubtedly is in favor of legislation that would strengthen the hands of the law officers of the counties who have had to cope with the I. W. W. agitators and their equally lawless followers. But in a misguided moment the Legislature permitted leaders of the fomenters of discontent, the boastful enemies of all law, to take practical charge of the legislative halls of the capital and issue their orders. With this display of bluff and banter, the legislators lost all their strength, leaving the Governor without support. Naturally, the Governor was 'passed the buck' again. It is not clear to whom it has been passed, but the Governor has passed it."

## PROGRESS M. T. W. ON TWO COASTS AND LAKES

### Progress on Atlantic Coast

The Marine Transport Workers' Local No. 700, Branch 1, has received the following letter from the waterfront workers of Philadelphia, who are represented by the secretary of this local to write in regards to your letter of the 10th inst. As you have formed an Industrial Union of Marine Transport Workers on the Pacific Coast, it is no more than proper that you should know what is going on among the M. T. W. in this part of the country, especially Philadelphia.

Well the bosses here are fighting us as much as they can, but even at that we are making big strides and the longshoremen here in the neighborhood of some four thousand members to work along the docks, it is required to have your Wobblly button on, and it must not be over two months old either or you can't work.

The scale of the longshoreman is forty (40) cents an hour for straight time, with time-and-a-half for overtime and double time for Sunday. For the men working on oil it is fifty cents an hour, and on powder it is sixty cents an hour; this latter demand was made recently and was acquired without a strike.

We organized about fifteen hundred workers in the sugar mills a short time ago, and now they are out on strike for an increase in wages of five cents an hour with double time for Sunday, every man, from the trucker to the engineer came out which shows that the sentiment of the O. B. U. is now permeating the minds of the one-time aristocrats of labor. The longshoremen have backed up the strikers in their demands by refusing to handle the sugar, when the bosses saw that there was the solidarity of labor in the waterfront. They ordered the ships to proceed to New York to be unloaded. When we sent two of our delegates to New York to try to get the I. L. A. to back us up in our demands, they refused to do so. Up to the present, I have not received any word as to whether they are going to back us up or not, but if they don't, we will certainly hold that against them. Every thing is at a standstill in the sugar mills and a lot of the sugar dealers have taken advantage of the situation and have sent the price of sugar soaring sky high. In some places they have raised the price to fifteen cents a pound, only a couple of pounds being sold to one customer at a time. Up to the present there is every indication of winning the strike.

In regards to the ships most of the firmen are lined up with the I. W. W., but there are a lot of sailors that still stick to their International card, but they only have a short time to live. We will have them in a short time. I. W. W. In the sugar strike the crew all walked off a ship, then the boss ordered the New York harbor to be closed, so that the ship could not get it unloaded here, which shows that the I. W. W. is certainly growing. I. W. W. sugar workers go on strike, longshoremen refuse to handle and crew refuse to work to scab port, that is a certainly showing some solidarity.

As to the tactics that we are using, we use everything from logical reasoning to sabotage. We are working to go around the ships and try to get the slaves to line up with us, showing them the folly of craft unionism and the necessity of the One Big Union, and in nearly every case where that fails, we have members aboard the ships that use other means—the silent lie.

Well this is about all that I can say for the present, as I am awaiting word from New York in regards to the longshoremen there, for if they refuse to back us up, well—we will know what to say in the matter.

Wishing you the best success for the O. B. U. on the Pacific Coast. I remain,

—Jimmie Burch.

### M. T. W. News Great Lakes

The following was received from Fellow Worker Edwards, Secretary of the M. T. W. No. 200 on the Great Lakes.

"I am pleased to hear of the progress of the M. T. W. I. U. No. 700, on the Pacific Coast. There were several hundred wobblies on the Great Lakes this last season, and the spirit of discontent and necessity of organization was decidedly apparent. Of course, at the present time there is not much activity as the lakes are closed up about five or six months each year. However, we are plugging along and trying to arouse sufficient interest among the sailors and dock workers to make the coming convention of the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 200, the means of taking the Lakes district by storm as was done in the harvest fields.

A very large percentage of the men on the lakes are dissatisfied with the Seamen's Union, a I. A. F. of L., and are not responding to the efforts of the labor fakirs to re-organize them, which again proves that craft unionism is antiquated and must give way to Industrial Unionism. We must fight our every-day battles with the latest weapons.

Will keep you posted on the latest developments on the lakes.

CLARENCE EDWARDS,

Secretary, No. 200.

### Job Chances.

PRIEST RIVER, Ida., Feb. 11th.—Job control has been gained at the Humboldt Lumber Company, Camp 5. A regular business meeting was held in the bunkhouse here today, at which the members unanimously voted to make all men working at this camp line up or line down the road. A job committee of nine was elected to see that all men going to work would not work more than six days without a card. There are but six men out of one hundred and eighty who are without cards. At our bunkhouse meeting a collection for the defense of Fellow Worker Lavine, who is in jail at Jacksonville, Fla., was called for; thirty-three dollars were donated. There are those who say the lumberjack cannot be organized. All members of the working-class can be organized, must be organized and will be organized.

—A. George Jensen.

### Progressing.

ABERDEEN, Wash.—There is considerable work in the camps in this locality. Fellow workers coming here stand a good chance of obtaining employment. This is surely a good field for I. W. W. activity. Wages are from two dollars and twenty-five a day in wages. They were getting the magazine for the present agitation continues he will lose his arm from overwork making out cards for new members.

—Richard Tibbs.

### Hand 'Em Wallop.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Sixty-five unemployed slaves of the Bledisloe-Donovan Lumber Company went on strike this week for a raise in wages. They were getting the magazine for the present agitation continues he will lose his arm from overwork making out cards for new members.

### Telephone Work.

INVERNESS, Mont.—About April first there will be a lot of rural telephone work going on out of this and neighboring towns in the Great Northern. This work will take from four to six months and will offer exceptional opportunities for gaining a measure of capitalism. There is also considerable building work in prospect here for the early spring.—T. L. Thurman.

### A Big and Successful Smoker.

The smoker held in the I. W. W. Hall on Saturday, Feb. 17th, by Branch No. 1, Marine Transport Workers Industrial Union No. 200 of the I. W. W. was successful in every way. The entertainment and boxing on the program made a big net with everybody who attended. (One particular number on the program that made a hit with the audience was the Everett twins who boxed three rounds. The twins are youngsters scarcely eight years old and are exceedingly clever and entertaining. Their father, a worker of Everett, donated the money that was paid for the appearance of the two boys to the Everett Defense Fund.

Fellow Worker J. T. (Red) Doran gave a short talk at the opening of the show, and his usual but witty words were well presented. Red urged those of the waterfront workers present, who were not lined up in the Marine Transport Workers, to get in. It seems as though his urging was not wasted when we consider the number of applications that were turned in after the show.

Fellow Worker Roberts acted as an announcer, and, needless to say, he got away with it. Enough money was cleared to rent a hall for the Marine Transport Workers' Branch No. 1. This hall will be opened up as soon as a suitable location can be procured. It is likely that as soon as the new hall is opened Branch No. 1 will hold another smoker and will see to it that their new smoker will be as entertaining as the one just held.

SMOKER COMMITTEE, Branch No. 1, M. T. W. I. U. No. 700

### "Watch Tacoma Grow."

Branch No. 1, Local 700, received this encouraging letter from Branch No. 2, M. T. W. I. U. No. 700, in Tacoma.

"The branches in Tacoma do as well as we have done in our first week of existence it will only be a short time until we have the bosses on the Pacific Coast sitting up nights and worrying over our rapid progress. We took in 9 new members in the three days that Fellow Worker Dave Madison, recently appointed organizer, was on the waterfront. The old times are paying up their back dues and in general new life is being showed all along the line.

Keep your eye on Pasco and watch Tacoma grow.

All members are asked to give their names with correspondence. It is not necessary for the letters to be used under the article is printed. It will not be used if the editor is requested not to print the name. But we must know who is sending in correspondence or it will not be printed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The last size of a solemn duty were performed Saturday, February 10, by a representative gathering of different factions of the revolutionary movement of this city and vicinity. The momentous memorial took place at the Bowers Hall, at 2:30 p.m., with Fellow Worker Witting presiding as chairman, and was held for the purpose of reviewing the incalculable efforts of Joseph Hillstrom in the cause of labor, and the fiendish motives which prompted the authorities of Utah to take his life. Witting, in the opening address, portrayed the part that was taken by the Mormon Church, especially pointing out the materialistic interest of the said church through its subsidiary, the Utah Construction Company. The following is also an extract from his speech: "At the time of a strike against the Utah Construction Company Hillstrom incurred the enmity of the company and its foster parent, the Mormon Church, by organizing the revolting slaves, realizing then as at the time of his death, that it was no time to mourn but to organize, and by that act himself setting the precedent that he would have us follow."

The speaker then showed just how the church was in control of the political and industrial functioning of the State of Utah, and thru this political and industrial control used the governorship, the judgeships and the lesser political offices to further its ends, which resulted in the murder of our fellow workman.

Then followed the principal address of the day, delivered by Fellow Worker Weber, in which he splendidly brought out the fact that the workers themselves were to blame for the atrocities committed by the capitalist class and that these atrocities would continue until the workers respond to the call of industrial unionism, and thus end the era of the capitalist class. As he ably put it, Hillstrom's death was due to the idea he propagated of a solidified, concentrated body, working for the abolition of capitalism. The formation of a new society within the shell of the old. He also showed that our dead fellow worker was more and more developing, before his death, that touch of genius which permitted him to bring out the sordid conditions of the work-inclass with so much beauty, fire, spirit and rebellion, while he did not forget the humorous side of life.

Then followed the singing of "The Rebel Girl" by Mrs. Dora Englebeck, accompanied on the piano by her daughter, Helen. The following expression of appreciation was heard after the meeting: "They are really and truly two rebel girls."

A male quartette then sang "Workers of the World, Awake!" with violin accompaniment by Floyd Englebeck.

This woman fellow worker also brought out the sentimental side of life and the power for good that sentiment can create.

The climax of the meeting came when the request of the chairman the audience sang. They chose page 55 of the appropriate and as one man rose and with head thrown back and uncovered they filled the gathering dusk of evening with the hearty song of dawn. There were many tearful eyes as the last verse and chorus of The Red Flag ended.

While there was no collection or admission at this meeting a sum of \$6.00 was realized from the sale of literature. How better could it be spent than for the fighters of the class war at Everett!

As the meeting adjourned the audience was invited to witness the distribution of the ashes, which were distributed as widely as possible among the crowd. Then followed the reading of the letter which was addressed to the four winds in line with the request of our murdered, but unforgotten, fellow worker.

WILLIAM BAKER BEN WITTING, Press Committee.

### A UNION, WHO FOR?

The Alaska Fishermen's Union at Seattle at their meeting on February 2nd, voted to donate fifty dollars for the Everett Defense Fund and to subscribe for the Industrial Worker and the International Socialist Review.

While there are five hundred fishermen working out of Seattle belonging to this union the head office at San Francisco refused to permit the workers to spend their money for the defense of workers and for labor unionism.

The fishermen have decided that their union does not belong to them but to a few official parasites in the head office at San Francisco. Many craft unionists are used to blind obedience. In fact they would be surprised if they would be allowed to spend the money they work hard in earning without being obstructed by these labor fakirs.

The fishermen working the Alaska boats out of Seattle are awakening. They are beginning to feel that for these bunch of parasites of their own creation they will have to throw off their backs, before they will be allowed to work for their interests and successfully combat the bosses.

If the workers do not run their own organization, who does? Does the Alaska Packers' Association?

One of the results has been that a number of the workers belonging to the union, which does not belong to the workers, have individually subscribed for the Industrial Worker.

Eight pages of cub-work dispelling news and propaganda! Does this appeal to you? Send your order!